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TABLE VII—ESTIMATED COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD
In Million Tons

Continent	Anthracitic Coals	Bituminous Coals	Sub-bituminous and Lignitic Coals	Totals
America (North and South)	22,542	2,271,080	2,811,906	5,105,528
Asia	407,637	761,217	113,220	1,282,074
Europe	54,346	693,164	36,682	784,192
Oceania	659	133,161	35,108	168,928
Africa	11,662	45,123	1,054	57,839
Totals	496,846	3,903,745	2,997,970	7,398,561

The totals obtained in these estimates show that on the basis of the present annual consumption of about 1,300 million tons of coal the world's supply is amply provided for centuries. They also point to the possible shifting of Europe's intensely developed economic fields to American and Asiatic regions. China's abundant resources of the fuel will be undoubtedly reflected in the creation of important centers of industrial activity in the vicinity of the country's coalfields.

STEFANSSON FINDS NEW LAND

No accident has befallen Stefansson and he has been pushing his work with great energy and with admirable results. The widely accepted opinion that he had met, in the north, a westerly drift of the ice that had probably carried him into Arctic waters north of Asia was not correct. On the contrary, he met in the north a prevailing easterly drift that helped him, to some extent, to reach the western coast of Banks Island, which he had distinctly announced, he intended, if possible, to attain. His full report was published in *The New York Times* of September 18; and the news it brought of his safety and of his strenuous and fruitful toil was most gladly welcomed by geographers and the public generally.

The Bulletin announced (Vol. 46, 1914, p. 773) that the explorer had started on his ice trip from Martin Point, Alaska (about 143° W.), on March 22, 1914. Some details were given of the journey north up to April 16, when Stefansson sent the last of his supporting party back. He was left with two men, Andreasen and Storkensen, a dog team, a sledge convertible into a boat, food for men and dogs for 40 days and 360 cartridges for two rifles. His later adventures are here condensed from his report to *The Times.*

The easterly drift was incessant, but he managed to keep a fairly true north course till April 27, when his position was about 73° N. and 140° W. As he had announced that he would go to Banks Island, where he might be reached by vessel, he shaped his course to reach Cape Prince Alfred, at the northwest corner of Banks Island. His kerosene had given out and so he used lard to melt ice for drinking water. Food was getting short and the party pressed on landward as fast as possible; but 43 days before reaching Banks Island they killed a seal and for the remainder of the journey lived in abundance. They killed bears and some 40 seals, thus accumulating a stock of food for future needs and plenty of oil for fuel.

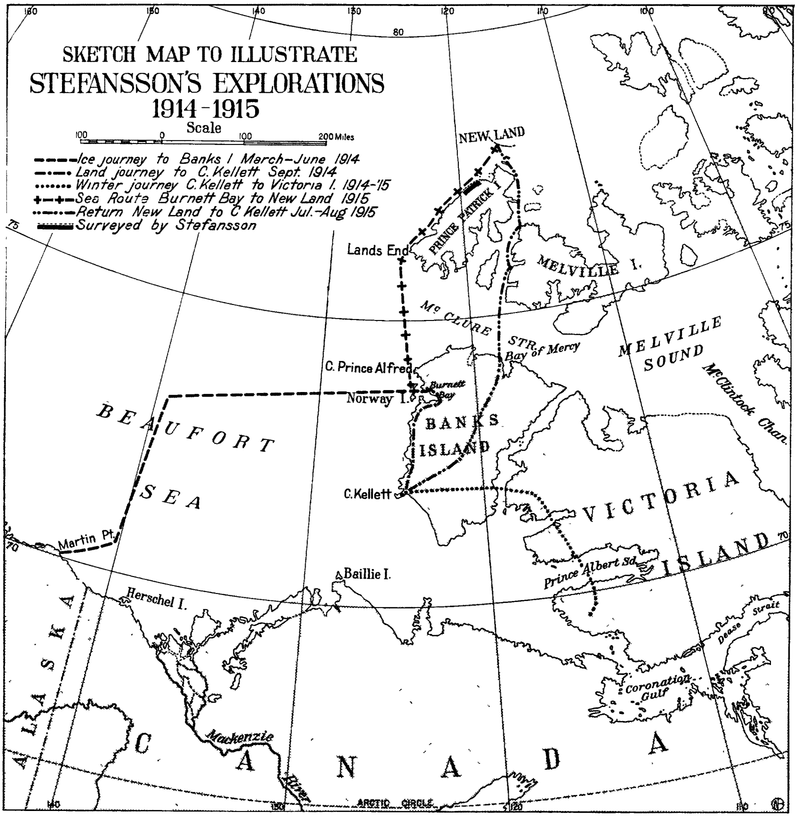

FIG. 1.

When within 100 miles of Banks Island, a strong easterly gale turned the ice-drift west and the party was carried some 60 miles farther away from the land they were trying to reach. It began to look as though they might have to spend the summer on the ice. They had then two tons of meat and blubber, which at least assured them food and fuel. They were able, at last, to recover the lost ground and reached Banks Island; but a southerly drift defeated their purpose to land at Cape Prince Alfred and they reached the island some thirty miles to the south of the Cape. They landed on June 26, 1914. They had left Martin Point, Alaska, 96 days earlier. In their last tussle to reach land they left nearly all their food on the ice but were soon able to replenish supplies.

On the way, they took advantage of some leads in the ice to make a few soundings, which, perhaps on account of defects in telegraphing, are not very clear as to position. The first bottom sounding on the journey north from Martin Point was 2,407 feet. Towards Banks Island a sounding of 2,086 feet was obtained. At intervals the sounding line did not touch bottom. Nearing the Banks Island coast soundings were taken every 2 or 3 miles. ''The soundings seem to indicate that the sea bottom rises in at least 3 terraces towards Banks Island. In some parts the bottom seems either hilly or cut by channels.''

The distance actually traveled was probably not over 700 miles and perhaps less.

Stefansson had directed the *North Star* to go up the west coast of Banks Island as far as Norway Island to look for his party. That vessel, however, did not start on the search and the whalers sailing up the coast did not go within 100 miles of Stefansson's camp. The result was that while he was well and working all the latter part of the season in northern Banks Island and during the winter of 1914-15 in Banks Island and Victoria Island, the world thought him dead or adrift somewhere perhaps north of Asia.

When September 1 arrived, Stefansson covered his dried meat caches with stones and proceeded south along the coast with pack dogs to Cape Kellett, where he found the *Mary Sachs* in winter quarters. He at once began to secure fresh meat for men and dogs and by the end of November had ample food supplies.

During the absence of the sun, Stefansson and one of his Eskimos made a 400-mile round trip to the southeast of Banks Island and Victoria Island to search for the Eskimos who usually winter there, but they seemed to have gone elsewhere for the winter. He had hoped to procure dogs from them for the spring work. This hope was not realized, and he had only 17 dogs left—only two possible teams against the four with which he had started from Alaska.

The ice party for the spring of 1915 consisted of Stefansson, Storkensen, Andreasen and Thompsen, all Norwegians except the leader. Stefansson started from the base at Cape Kellett early in February. The party set out over the sea ice from Cape Prince Alfred, Banks Island, in a direction between north and northwest. Owing to sore-footed dogs, thick fogs, soft snow and much open water he did not reach 75° N. Lat. till April 26. Here the sea depth was 900 to 1,200 feet. He skirted the west coast of Prince Patrick Island and finished the charting of the coast line between the farthest points reached by McClintock and Mecham in the middle of the last century. Stefansson's survey completes the charting of the whole coast line of Prince Patrick Island.

On the morning of June 18, Storkensen, from a 40-foot high ice cake near the camp, sighted new land to the northeast. ''This camp was pitched at 77°56′ N. and we landed next day on the land at a point distant about 14 miles, near 78° N. and 117° W. The trend of the coast here was northwesterly, but thick weather prevented us seeing far. On account of the lateness of the season we followed the coast east for three days only.

''Thick weather prevented sextant observations except one day which gave

77° 48′ N. and 115° 43′ W. We actually saw only about 100 miles of coastline running somewhat south of east from the landing place, but mountains were seen for at least 50 miles farther east and from a height of 2,000 feet, 20 miles inland, still higher hills were seen in all directions from north to east at a distance estimated at over 50 miles.

''The land therefore is of considerable size. It is low where we first landed, but becomes higher and more rugged as one proceeds eastward.''

On the return Stefansson followed the west coast of Melville Island south, crossed to the Bay of Mercy in Banks Island and went on diagonally across Banks Island to Cape Kellett. Later he found that his survey parties, east of Herschel Island, had made considerable progress in their work. He chartered the *Polar Bear* to get supplies from Herschel Island and to land them next season, so as to form a more northern base for next year's work either on Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island. He plans to make a further journey next year into Beaufort Sea and attempt thorough explorations in the new land already discovered. He expected to sail for Banks Island on August 23, the day after he wrote his news dispatch.

His last two years' work almost eclipses the brilliant record he had already made. Stefansson has established his reputation as one of the ablest, most resourceful and most fruitful investigators of the Polar regions and their inhabitants. He has reached this eminence not only through his great fitness in planning and carrying out his work but also because he seems to have a perfect understanding of nature and life in the Arctic. He has learned better than most men how to live and how to work among the conditions that are met there.

REPORT ON ALASKAN FISHERIES AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS*

The author was a representative of the Bureau of Fisheries and the investigation was made during nearly five months in 1914. The subjects of inquiry were the fisheries, the fur-seal industry of the Pribilof Islands and the minor fur-bearing animals.

It is strongly urged that the administration of the salmon industry remain under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and be not shared with territorial officers. The leading methods of catching are described and suitable restrictions are proposed. For years a controversy, interesting to physiographers, has gone on regarding what constitutes the mouth of a river. By a recent court decision the sites of markers must be determined at low water, a provision which protects the fish as they loiter about stream mouths preparatory to the ascent of the river for spawning. A closing date for catching is important, to avoid the taking of salmon in a deteriorated condition. The dates suggested vary with locality from August 10 to September 10.

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* Report of Alaska Investigations in 1914. By E. Lester Jones. 155 pp. Map, ills. Bur. of Fisheries, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, 1915. 11½ x 9½.